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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/620,346	07/17/2003	Hiroshi Sumi	Q76616	8680
65565 SUGHRUE-265	7590 05/29/200 5 550		EXAMINER	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW WASHINGTON, DC 20037-3213			LAM, CATHY FONG FONG	
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20037-3213		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
			1794	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/29/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/620,346	SUMI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cathy Lam	1794	
The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply	cation appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence addr	ess
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOWHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this community of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum states a Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply vary reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	AILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may unication. tutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) Mo will, by statute, cause the application to become	IICATION. a reply be timely filed DNTHS from the mailing date of this comi ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed This action is FINAL . 2 Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice.	b) This action is non-final. or allowance except for formal ma	·	nerits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,2,4-10 and 15-22 is/are per 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15 is/are wire 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,2,4-10 and 16-22 is/are re 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restrict Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the	thdrawn from consideration. jected. ion and/or election requirement.		
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: Applicant may not request that any object Replacement drawing sheet(s) including 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to	a) accepted or b) objected to tion to the drawing(s) be held in abeyon the correction is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
2. Certified copies of the priority of	documents have been received. documents have been received in of the priority documents have been all Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No In received in this National St	tage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11-19-2008 & 5-21-2009.	ГО-948) Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application 	

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Art Unit: 1794

In view of the amendment and remarks filed on Feb. 10, 2009, the 112 rejections have been withdrawn. The pending claims however continue to be unpatentable as following:

Election/Restrictions

1. This application contains claim 15 is drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claims 16-18, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 16-18 are redundant and not further limiting the base claims. Clarification is required.

In claim 21 and 22, the phrase "wherein the SiO₂ particle constituting the copper paste a hydrophilic surface" is vague and indefinite, as it is unclear what "hydrophilic surface" is applicant referring to? Since it is a copper paste that is being claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

3. Claims 1, 2, 4-10 and 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kang et al (US 5296189).

It is noted by the Examiner that some claims 21 and 22 are drafted in a product by process format. It is the product itself which must be new and unobvious. Unless some unexpected result is shown that occurs due to Applicant's specific process(es), different processing steps are not patentably distinguishing for claims to an article.

Kang discloses a conductive composition comprised of copper particles and alumina particles. The conductive composition is formed into a conductive paste which can be screen-printed onto a ceramic substrate to form a printed circuit board. The conductive paste may be filled into via holes of the ceramic substrate or printed onto the surface of the ceramic substrate (col 6 L 40-43 & L 54-56).

The conductive composition that comprised of copper particles having initial particles size of 2 to 5 μ m and the alumina particles of 0.05 to 0.1 μ m (or 50-100 nm) in average (col 5 L 43-45 & L 68-col 6 L 1). Kang further teaches that other inorganic materials such as titania (or TiO₂) and silica (or SiO₂) are feasible and have the same function as alumina (Al₂O₃) particles (col 4 L 34-35). The amount of alumina particles is 0.5 to 2 wt% (col 4 L 40-41).

The conductive composition further comprised of an organic vehicle and/or binder (col 9 L 39-40).

The prior art is silent about the resistivity of the conductive layer (as in claim 4), the examiner is taking the position that since Kang's conductive paste meets the claimed composition, Kang's copper paste inherently possesses the same resistivity.

The examiner is taking the position that Kang teaches claims 6, 8-9, 16-20 since average size of the alumina particles is 0.05 μ m (or 50 nm), i.e. < 2 μ m. Kang further

teaches that such small size alumina particles are for a more homogeneous mixture with the copper power and to reduce inter-particle porosities (col 6 L 1-12). The resolution in an optical microscope was not possible (col 6 L 1-2). This implies that the inorganic particles are evenly dispersed with the copper particles and formed a homogeneous conductive layer (col 4 L 57-61).

Regarding to claim 7, Kang teaches a multilayer printed circuit board, and the conductive paste that is formed in the via holes and between the ceramic substrates, the examiner is taking the position that the conductive paste is subjected to a plating treatment (col 6 L 51-56).

Kang teaches Al₂O₃ and TiO₂, etc. as ceramic particles and silica (i.e. SiO₂) as the glass particles, in column 4 lines 30-35, it clearly shows that TiO₂ and SiO₂ have the same function as Al₂O₃, thus it could be interchangeably used, and choosing two of more of these sintering retardant materials is conventional in the art.

Regarding to the limitation of the SiO_2 being 30 nm or less in the independent claims, the specification clearly states that the workable SiO_2 size can be 50 nm or less, there would be no detrimental effect as long as the particle size is no greater than 50 nm (page 7 L 18-22). However in claims 8-9 & 19-20, Applicant's invention may include existence of inorganic particles, *not the copper powder*, having sizes that are 2 μ m or 3 μ m (i.e. 2000 nm or 3000 nm). Applicant in the independent claims limits the inorganic particles to 30 nm or less for SiO_2 and 100 nm or less for ceramic particles, but the dependent claims allow some *much* larger size inorganic particles. Since the depending claims allow existence of larger size particles, the examiner is taking the

position that having a slight larger SiO₂ or Al₂O₃, that is 50-100 nm as taught by the prior art, would have no detrimental effect.

Regarding to claim 5, Kang discloses the ceramic substrate that is formed of crystallizable glass particles that are densified to from a green sheet (col 7 L 8-13).

The crystallizable glass particles can include lithium disilicate and/or eucriptite, both of which containing lithium and in the form of an alkali metal oxide (col 9 L 3-20).

Kang is silent about the mol% of the alkali metal oxide in the green sheet. In view of Kang's teaching, one skill in the art would choose a workable amount because it only involves routine experimentation.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's remarks and the Declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed February 10, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The above prior art rejection concisely explained the examiner's position.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cathy Lam whose telephone number is (571) 272-1538. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jennifer McNeil can be reached on (571) 272-1540. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Cathy Lam/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794